

THE FLOOD'S CREST PAST

The Waters Begin to Subside at St. Louis.

TWO MILLIONS' DAMAGE.

Lowlands Submerged For Miles. Death List Will Probably Prove to Be Large—Many Persons Desperate—Rescuers Hard at Work.

St. Louis, June 10.—At the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour the Mississippi river, over half a mile wide and ninety feet deep in the channel, is pouring past St. Louis toward the Gulf. For a week the river, slowly at first and then gaining in speed, crept out of its ordinary confines, until on June 8 it had established a high water mark of 37.5 feet, the highest flood tide since the same mark was unofficially established in 1858. The river is now receding. Thirty feet above low water mark is the danger line for St. Louis, and the river rose seven and a half feet above the danger line.

The crest of the flood has passed St. Louis, and any further destruction to be wrought will be from the possible crumbling of undermined buildings and to the country below this point, danger of which is lessened by the spreading of the river over the lowlands.

Rapid falling of the water, it is expected, will quickly drain the inundated section on the Illinois side, where the property loss will be heaviest, and repairs to the damaged property soon will be possible.

Death List Large.

Reports are coming in from Madison, Granite City and Venice which indicate that the death list may be larger than first estimated. At least twenty people have been drowned in that vicinity. A report was received from Newport, a small town three miles from Granite City, that a school building in which are sheltered fifty children was tottering and threatened to collapse at any moment. Appeals were made for assistance, but there was no way to reach them from St. Louis or East St. Louis, the only places that can now tender aid.

City Attorney Robert Hagner of Venice is reported by his relatives to be missing, and they fear he perished when the city was overwhelmed. Deputy Coroner William Ballhorn of Madison county and his son, who lived in Venice, have been given up as lost. Louis Kishor and wife, who lived in Madison, are believed to have been drowned in the breaking of the levee that flooded the town. William Anchor and Mrs. Clifton and her infant have been missing for several days, and it is thought they perished.

In one party of refugees near Edwardsville four cases of smallpox have developed. The officials of Madison county are doing all in their power to isolate the cases and prevent a spread of the disease.

Numerous families, penniless and having no friends to whom they can go, refuse to leave their flooded homes. In many cases these people are actually starving, and food will be furnished them by men in shifts at apoc.

Relief Fund Raised.

The Merchants' Exchange has raised a flood relief fund of \$7,000. Of this amount \$1,000 each has been sent to Topeka and Kansas City, Kan. The remaining \$5,000 will be used in relieving suffering in this vicinity.

Twenty-five people with their household effects, have been rescued from Mulanphy Island, in the Missouri river north of here, where they had been marooned for several days.

Word has been received that the levee at Kemper's Landing, thirty-five miles below St. Louis, had broken, flooding thousands of acres of fine Illinois farming land.

W. R. Wilkinson, a commission merchant at Cape Girardeau, 150 miles below St. Louis, has arrived here by boat after a long, hard struggle against the current, and reports that the damage to crops between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau will amount to \$2,000,000. The river is forty miles wide below St. Louis in low districts. The steamer was unable to render any assistance to many refugees seen clinging to floating houses on account of the swift current, and Mr. Wilkinson thinks it probable that several lives have been lost.

Belcham's Kidney Pills.

Vienna, June 10.—In the Reichstag Deputies Othner and Strancker gave notification of an interpellation inviting the premier, Dr. von Koerber, in conjunction with the foreign minister Count Goluchowski, to draw the attention of the Russian government to the grave danger to general peace involved in outbreaks like the one at Kishineff and to urge the prevention of further excesses.

Odessa Police Will Protect Jews. St. Petersburg, June 10.—General Arserief, the new prefect of police of Odessa, in receiving a deputation of rabbis recently assured them that the Jews of Odessa could pursue their vocations without fearing anti-Semitic outbreaks, as the authorities would stringently suppress any such movement at its outset.

Cotton Up Again.

New York, June 10.—The upward movement in cotton continued on the opening, July, which closed at 11.82 opening at 11.94. August was up 14 points, from 11.18 to 11.28, and September, which closed at 10.26, opened at 10.32. Other options advanced a point or more.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF FAITH.

The Red Cross Pharmacy Guarantees That Hyomel Will Cure the Worst Case of Catarrh in Barre.

When one of the most reputable concerns in Barre guarantees that a medicine will effect a cure or they will return the money, it speaks volumes as to the merits of that remedy. It is in this way that the Red Cross Pharmacy is selling Hyomel, the treatment that has made so many remarkable cures of both acute and chronic cases of catarrh in Barre and vicinity.

Hyomel is not a pill nor is it a liquid that has to be taken with a tablespoon or wineglass. Just breathe it in by the aid of an inhaler that comes in every outfit and benefit will be seen from the first treatment. It destroys all germ life in the air passages and lungs and enriches and purifies the blood with additional ozone. It cures catarrh of the head and throat, or of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Wherever mucous membrane contains catarrhal germs, there Hyomel will do its work of healing. When using this treatment, the air you breathe will be found like that on the mountain high above the sea level where grow balsamic trees and plants which make the air pure by giving off volatile antiseptic fragrance that is healing to the respiratory organs.

Remember that if Hyomel does not cure you the Red Cross Pharmacy will refund your money. This is a good time to cure catarrh by this natural method and prevent catarrhal colds that are so common at this season.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS WEDS.

Had Two Thousand Proposals to Choose From.

Kansas City, Kan., June 10.—The wedding of Willis J. Bailey, governor of Kansas, and Mrs. Ida B. Wood of Kansas City has taken place in the First Congregational church here.

Mrs. Wood was a widow, about thirty-five years old. She has two sons, the elder being eleven years old.

Governor W. J. Bailey probably has had more proposals of marriage than any other man in the history of the country. By his own confession 2,000 women of this and foreign countries have made written proposals to him.

"This thing was started by the news soon as I was elected last fall some alert chap happened to remember that I was a bachelor and that the executive mansion, one of the finest in the United States, would not be graced, as it should be, by the fair sex.

"Some of my jovial political friends saw a chance to have some fun at my expense, and they encouraged the reporters to publish broadcast the story that the governor of Kansas was in need of a helpmate, that he was a shy sort of fellow and would gladly receive proposals.

"I began to get letters at once. In a week I had received proposals from every state in the Union, and within a month many foreign countries were represented.

"All those letters which were apparently written in good faith were returned to the authors. The rest were destroyed."

Governor Bailey is about forty-five years old. He is a native of Illinois and was educated in the University of Illinois. He went with his father to Kansas early in the seventies and lived on a farm in Nebraska county, which is still his home. He has a large farm beautifully improved, is the chief stockholder of a bank in his home county and has mining and other interests.

Big Fire in Boston.

Boston, June 10.—The plant of the Brooklyn Copperage company in South Boston has been destroyed by fire and a financial loss of \$140,000 and probably fatal injuries to an employee have resulted. Several firemen also were overcome by smoke, but revived quickly when removed from danger. The buildings destroyed were one of wood, three stories high, and two smaller ones adjoining. The plant was fully insured.

DON'T DELAY.

It is "Putting Off" Till Some Other Day that Causes so Many Sudden Deaths.

If it is for the kidneys, liver, bladder or blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, or the weaknesses peculiar to women, the most efficient medicine known to the medical profession is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and a very simple way to find out if you need it, is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or a milky, cloudy appearance, if it isropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that your kidneys and bladder are badly affected.

The Rev. Theodore Hunter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Greensburg, Ky., writes us the following:

"It gives me much pleasure to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Some time ago I had a severe attack of kidney trouble, but a few bottles of 'Favorite Remedy' have entirely removed the malady."

"Favorite Remedy" speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, burning scalding pain in passing water, the staining of linen by your urine.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Randolph, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. 50c.

THE BRITISH TARIFF TALK

First Brush in the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT IS CAUTIOUS.

Obtains Assurances of Irish and Liberal Support Before Debate Begins on Ritchie's Proposal to Remit Grain Duty.

London, Jun 10.—The approach of the first series of tariff talks on fight filled every seat in the House of Commons. Before facing the situation, which must largely shape them at the mercy of the Liberal and Irish votes, the members of the government attended an important cabinet meeting, at which all the ministers were present except Gerald Balfour, the president of the board of trade, who was ill.

Henry Chaplin, Conservative, former president of the board of agriculture, and the malcontent Unionists were actively engaged early in the day in and around Westminster in rallying the supporters of Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the budget bill, which declares that the removal of the tax on grain involves a needless and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue without substantial relief for the consumer and that if any taxes are removed it should be those levied on tea and other articles of general consumption.

Before the debate opened Premier Balfour ascertained from John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of parliament would support the government as against Mr. Chaplin. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had already announced that his party would also uphold the proposal of Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie to remit the grain tax. This practically insured the government from possible defeat at the hands of its own supporters.

The curious situation created the keenest interest.

At the opening of the sitting a little excitement was caused by John Redmond asking that a committee be appointed to inquire whether the arrest of P. A. McHugh, member of parliament for Sligo, on Saturday last under a warrant for contempt of court issued a year ago in connection with the comments of his paper, the Sligo Champion, was not a breach of privilege. This the speaker, William Court Gully refused to do, and William Redmond wound up the discussion by loudly and ironically deploring the fact that Mr. McHugh, who is now in Sligo jail, would not be able to receive King Edward when his majesty visited Ireland.

The asking and answering of questions in the house followed, and then Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative), formerly chancellor of the exchequer, invited the speaker's decision as to whether the opportunity could be taken of the debate on Mr. Chaplin's amendment for a full discussion of the fiscal policy suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary not for present, but for future adoption. The speaker replied that he had very carefully considered the matter and had arrived at the conclusion that it was not relevant to the budget bill, as the question of preferential tariff rates between Great Britain and her colonies was not raised in the bill. The scope of the debate was thus largely circumscribed at the outset.

Mr. Ritchie, having formally moved the second reading of the budget bill, Mr. Chaplin, who was received with cheers, rose to make his amendment, and proceeded to warmly attack the chancellor of the exchequer, to whose inaptitude, he said, they owed their present remarkable position. In replying the grain duty, Mr. Chaplin said, Mr. Ritchie had made an irretrievable mistake and had precipitated a movement for which neither his party nor the country was prepared. For a moment he appeared to have prevailed over Mr. Chamberlain, but his triumph would be short lived.

The motion was seconded and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. He commenced with saying that his view of the general fiscal and political situation was quite different from the view held by Mr. Chaplin.

Sir Michael, continuing, said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty might be unpopular when he inaugurated it. But it had been a success, and he had heard the proposal to repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary because of the growth of expenditure, against which he had protested. Had his protests been received with greater sympathy by his colleagues he would not now be speaking from a bench above the gangway. It was impossible for a chancellor of the exchequer to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the premier.

Mr. Ritchie, who made a general reply, read a carefully prepared statement. The government, he said, thought there should be an inquiry into the matter of preferential tariffs, but he would be surprised if the inquiry showed any practical means of carrying out a policy of preferential duties. He avowed himself to be an out and out free trader.

Speaking at the Essex agricultural show, Lord Rosebery remarked that there was a lively situation in the house of commons. "Heaven alone knows what is coming next," added the former premier. "Startling developments may be expected at any moment."

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

Alcohol Added to Liquid Kidney Remedies

Known to Be a Deadly Poison to Sick Kidneys.

There is but one explanation for the use of alcohol in liquid kidney remedies—greed.

Every druggist's clerk knows that alcohol must be kept out of every prescription for sick kidneys. The first command every physician gives a sufferer from kidney disease is to stop all alcoholic beverages.

Yet because liquid prepared kidney preparations will not keep without alcohol, proprietors of such so-called remedies heartlessly use it without regard to human life.

To provide a specific for the kidneys that every physician could conscientiously order, Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets were perfected, requiring no alcohol and containing no poisonous drugs. The Tablets gently arouse the sluggish kidneys, but do not shock them into activity, as liquid alcoholic remedies do.

If you have pains in your back so that it seems half broken in two and you can hardly stand up straight or lift any weight; if you are constantly passing water that is dark and scanty or excessive in amount with a sediment; if it scalds in passing; if you are dizzy, nervous and irritable by day and restless by night; if your feet or hands swell and you have cold sweats and your skin feels cold and clammy, you have kidney trouble, and no insurance company will take you as "a risk" while this disease lasts.

Kidney-Wort Tablets will cure you, as they have completely cured thousands of men and women suffering from these same symptoms. Read the following:

Fitchburg, Mass., April 10, 1903.

Gentlemen—I cannot speak too highly about your Kidney-Wort Tablets. They have done wonders for me, as my case was a bad one, and I know the tablets have helped me wonderfully. I have told others what they have done for me, and they are using them for the same troubles as mine, and tell me they are doing them a great deal of good.

For the benefit of sufferers from kidney troubles I am willing you should refer to me, for I am convinced that Kidney-Wort Tablets will cure people afflicted with kidney disease even when every other remedy has been tried and found useless.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. CREHORE.

AUTONOMOUS COLONY.

Taft Commission Enacts Bill For Government of Moros.

Manila, June 10.—The Philippine commission has enacted a bill providing for the government of the Moros. Governor Taft and Major General Davis jointly drafted it. The measure practically makes the Moro province an autonomous colony of the Philippines, which the Philippine government closely controls, and creates an appointive legislative council to provide local laws, the commission reserving the right to amend or annul them. The council is to be composed of a governor, secretary, treasurer, engineer, attorney and superintendent of schools. Governor Taft will appoint the officials.

The bill will extend the jurisdiction of the Philippine courts and constabulary to the province and will recognize Moro laws which do not conflict with American laws. The measure also directs the codification of the tribal laws, creates Moro courts, provides that the Philippine courts shall try cases between Moros and Christians and gives the province its net customs and forestry collections and authorizes the council to abolish slavery.

The province is divided into five districts—Sulu, Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato and Davao. The bill provides for partial military government, and it is expected that General Leonard Wood will be the first governor of the Moro provinces.

Zionists Elect Officers.

Pittsburg, June 10.—The session of the Federation of American Zionists was taken up in the election of officers and resulted as follows: President, Dr. Richard Gottlieb of New York; secretary, Jacob DeHaas of New York; treasurer, E. W. Lewin-Epstein of York.

The Arkansas at New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 10.—The monitor Arkansas, which went to St. Louis to attend the fair dedication, has arrived here.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, June 10.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Pennsylvania—Outlet, William Mordon.

New York—Clarendon, George P. Preston; Sedus Point, George Emery.

Woman's Beauty

is in a clear skin and good complexion, neither can be had without pure blood and good digestion—both will come by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

BAILED OUT BY DEVERY

Accused Labor Leader Parks Released From Custody.

MR. JEROME INVESTIGATING

Grand Jury Will Be Asked to Hear Stories of Alleged Extortion on the Part of Walking Delegates.

New York, June 10.—Former Chief of Police Devery has come to the rescue of Samuel J. Parks, the business agent of the House Smiths and Bridge Men's union, arrested on the charge of extortion. Parks, who is one of the leaders of the great strike which has tied up building operations in this city for several weeks, is alleged to have accepted \$2,000 from the Hecla Iron works for calling off a strike there about a year ago. His accuser is President Paulson of the Hecla company.

The bondsmen who were anxious to act as surety for Parks were all refused until Devery appeared.

There was no question about Devery's responsibility. He flashed out a big roll of bills amounting to \$5,000, the bail demanded by Justice Mayer.

"That roll," said he, "is for an honest man under arrest. There is nothing

crooked about Parks. He is a hard worker for the workman and a fighter. They say I've done a little of it myself.

"There is good coin, and I'm putting it up for a good man—a man who has helped the working people. That's what I'm trying to do."

Parks is an Irishman, not yet forty, but he has been very successful in organizing labor unions. He has one record which is probably unparalleled. In a period of less than seven years he has ordered more than 5,000 strikes in New York and has not lost one of them.

The iron workers' organization is made up of men exceedingly difficult to control, and yet he has been regularly elected every six months despite vigorous opposition.

Double Edged Inquiry.

District Attorney Jerome has begun his preparations for a lengthy and exhaustive inquiry into the stories of "grafting" by walking delegates and the improper use of money by builders to bring about strikes when it was to their interest to have the work delayed.

Mr. Jerome has in his possession more material pertinent to the inquiry than can be gone into for several days. Employers in the building trades have been laying before him evidence of the wrongdoing of certain walking delegates for a month past, during which time he has been making a quiet investigation along the same lines. These employers and the members of the Employers' association have promised to tell all they know and appear before the grand jury if necessary to put an end to the extortion to which they allege they have been subjected for several years past.

On the other hand, the heads of different labor unions have assured the district attorney that they will welcome an investigation, as they are anxious to smoke the rascals out if there are such in their organizations.

The withdrawal of sixteen representatives of the skilled trades from the board of building trades and their decision to start a new organization is regarded as important not only to the solution of the present building middle in the city, but to the future effect of labor unions. It means practically the marshaling of skilled artisans on the one side against unskilled workmen on the other.

Great Conflagration in Peking.

Peking, June 10.—The extensive buildings occupied by the boards of revenue and rites are in flames from end to end. The revenue building contains 4,000,000 taels. The burning buildings adjoin the legations, and the foreign military guards are doing effective service. The Chinese fire department, equipped chiefly with banners and gongs, is helpless.

Strike Shuts Big Mill.

El Paso, Tex., June 10.—A result of the strike of Mexican and Italian laborers at Clifton, Ariz., the mines and smelters of the Arizona Copper company, Detroit Copper company and Spanno Copper company are tightly closed, and all work in the Clifton and Morenci districts is at a standstill. Both sides seem firm.



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in my back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Women should remember there is one tried and true remedy for all female ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Refuse to buy any other medicine, you need the best.

LOUBET'S VISIT TO ROME.

Present Indications Are That He Will Not See the Pope.

Rome, June 10.—The negotiations between the Vatican and France regarding the attitude to be assumed by President Loubet toward the pope during the president's coming visit to Rome are at a standstill. The Vatican hopes a change will occur by France modifying the situation.

If no change takes place the idea prevails that M. Loubet will not ask to see the pope, thus avoiding a refusal which would necessarily bring about a rupture between France and the Vatican. The authorities believe that by M. Loubet and the pope ignoring each other the maintenance of the present status of the relations between the church and the French republic will be secured.

The pope received 300 pilgrims who are returning to their homes from the Holy Land. They were mostly French, and included among their number Father Joseph Brouillet, pastor of Notre Dame church, Worcester, Mass. The audience lasted twenty minutes. Only a dozen of the leaders of the pilgrimage were permitted to kiss the hand of the pope, who addressed a few words to them and gave the apostolic benediction to all. Then, turning to the French pilgrims, the pontiff urged them to "pray fervently for dear France, which needs it so much."

Lady Gordon Appeals.

London, June 10.—Lady Granville Gordon, formerly Mrs. Eric Gordon has entered an appeal against Justice Jenne's judgment of March 19, giving the custody of her daughter, Cleely, to Eric Gordon, its father, who obtained a divorce from her on the ground of her misconduct with his cousin, Lord Granville Gordon, whom she afterward married.

Governor Hunt's Coming Home.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 10.—Governor Hunt and his family have sailed for New York on the steamer Ponca. The governor said there was no truth in the report that he intended to resign, and added that he would return in September.

Fatal Fire in North Tonawanda.

Buffalo, June 10.—A special to the News from North Tonawanda says that Henry Krehel was burned to death in a fire at the home of Andrew Luttman of Paynes avenue. Luttman escaped in his night clothes.

BIG RESULTS

but needs little work. Less wear and less labor. Whiter clothes and brighter washdays. Have ease, comfort and

Sunlight

A lot of brightness for little price—ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LAUNDRY SHAPE